The Sun

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid collical developments, one and all redounding the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN,

resh from its magnificent victory over the com-fined fees of Democracy in its own State, true Pearless in the cause of truth and right.

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Daily and Sunday - - - - 7 50 unday, 16 and 20 pages, --- 1 50 Veekly - - - - - - - - 1 00

Address THE SUN, New York.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1888.

Immensely Superior.

Mr. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL of Boston ivered a speech before the Tariff Reform cague of that town the other day, which as excited a great deal of comment in the ress of both parties, and of neither; and he Globe-Democrat, a Republican paper, is cially energetic in its remarks.

Mr. LOWELL described Mr. CLEVELAND as the best representative of the highest type Americanism that we have seen since INCOLN was snatched from us;" and thereon the Globe-Democrat inquires "in what rticular is CLEVELAND superior to GRANT. AYER GARFIELD, OF ABTRUB? Is he more triotic than GBANT, HAYES, or GARFIELD S CLEVELAND greater than GARFIELD was statesmanship, than ARTHUR was in olarly attainments and general knowldge of politics, or than any of the men entioned here were in integrity and devon to the interests of the people?"

We are prepared to answer these questions auch more distinctly than Mr. LOWELL ould possibly do; for he was one of the esories to the elevation of HAYES, and came his beneficiary after he was frauduntly declared President.

It is not too much to say that as an Amerin man Mr. CLEVELAND is, in many reets, superior to either of the persons entioned by the Globe-Democrat. Above Il. he is infinitely superior to that wretched raud, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. He occupies ne Presidency by lawful election, while HAYES occupied it as the result of perjury, nspiracy, false counting, and the wicked mbination of various leaders and high ights of the Republicans, the grand old arty of moral ideas and boundless villainy; n all of which Mr. LOWELL took his part.

Mr. CLEVELAND is more patriotic than GRANT, because he cherishes a due respect for aw which GRANT did not; and more patriotic an either GRANT or GARFIELD, for the on that he was never a party to inlicting upon the country the shame which they inflicted upon it, when they cheated he American people out of the fruits of the ction of 1876 and installed in the White ouse as President a man whom the people ad rejected.

We think the Globe-Democrat is now conlusively answered.

The Fiscal Aspect of Home Rule. It is probably true that in private as well

in public business, the supreme rule of the Englishman is found in the commercial idea of profit and loss. But as all signs fail in a dry ne, so all rules fail when the government of Ireland is involved. Authentic figures ave very recently been collected showing cisely how much the taxpayers of Great are now paying for the main f tyranny in Ireland First, there are the items of expenditure

ander what may be called law and justice In addition to the Judges of the highest ourts, whose time is largely consumed in s growing out of misgovernment nd whose salaries are greatly in excess of eir value apart from politics, there are 72 ient magistrates, nine-tenths of whom ould be absolutely idle the greater part of very year if the coercion acts were not reated for Ireland by the British legislature. here are 19 temporary magistrates, the estures of coercion legislation. These petty functionaries, not one of whom knows ything about law and every one of whom a stipendiary of the system of tyranny hich they exist to maintain, costs the Brit sh taxpayers per year over \$300,000.

The police force, exceeding in numbers 5,000, armed, drilled, and equipped like solers, and sequired chiefly for the carrying ut of political oppression, costs nearly ,000,000 per annum. The proportion of lice to population is in England 1 to 776.2. Scotland 1 to 973 and in Ireland 1 to 8.8. Although the population of Scotland now four-fifths that of Ireland, there are ir times as many police kept in Ireland as Scotland; and the cost of police per crimal in the three countries is as follows:

How much money is spent in the secret ervice in Ireland at the expense of the tritish taxpayer cannot, of course, be ascersined. But a very moderate estimate rould be \$500,000 per annum.

Turning to the military establishment, an ordinary condition is revealed. Crimistatistics officially collected and pubshed show that, from year to year, wheththe ordinary law is in force or a coercion t be added to its rigors, crime of all kinds Ireland is less proportionally than in the er portions of the United Kingdom. Uner such circumstances, surely a police force o largely in excess of that required else ere in the United Kingdom is more than ugh for the enforcement of order and the rrying out of the decrees of the courts. ut, in addition to the police, there is an rmy of more than 25,000 men distributed roughout the country, and the cost of its port, at the expense of the British taxyer, is at least \$20,000,000 per annum. In btland, with a population four-fifths that Ireland, only 3,750 men are stationed.

The revenue of Ireland from customs imps, excise, income tax, and Post Office ceipte is, according to Mr. Fowler, a forer Financial Secretary of the Treasury, ut \$85,000,000 per annum. About two irds the entire amount is, therefore, conmed in the maintenance of political ranny; and the British taxpayer, instead being helped in his imperial burdens by venue from Ireland, is actually and heavily t of pocket for the expenses of governre, tyrenny not included.

These expenses are by no means trivial.

There is, for instance, interest on the
enredeemed debt of Ireland added to the

imperial debt by the Act of Union. In this the British taxpayer should find food for reflection. In six years prior to the Act of Union, when Ireland had still her own Parliament, her local revenue was sufficient for her national expenditure, except a deficit, the total about \$8,000,000 in six years, which the increasing prosperity of the country would have enabled the Irish Government easily to wipe out in a short time. But in 1798, the abolition of the Irish Government and Parliament being determined by the English Government, in the interest of English manufactures, a civil war was fomented in Ireland by the agents of the Government; more than 120,000 men were quartered upon the people, and the expense of the national administration was thus extraordinarily increased. For this excess of expenditure over revenue English political conspiracy was directly and exclusively responsible. When the Act of Union was forced through under these circumstances, Ireland was dragged into the United Kingdom with a debt of \$12,000,000, and in sixteen years after the Act of Union was passed, the government of Ireland being conducted by the British Parliament, the debt for Ire land was increased to \$43,000,000! This enormous sum was piled up by the expenses of constabulary and military to compel the country to soquiesce in the Act of Union. The interest on this sum became a part of the burden of the British taxpayer, and to dull his sensibility about the wisdom of the political course affecting it, the imperial debt of Great Britain was lumped with the accumulated debt of Ireland, in express violation of the terms of the Act of Union. The Irish taxpayer became thereafter and is still required to pay a portion of the interest and principal of the imperial debt of Great Britain contracted before Ireland was in the United Kingdom. Home rule, therefore, would not only be a

blessing for Ireland, but would relieve the British taxpayer of a considerable fraction of his present burdens, so seriously aggravated for the benefit of Irish landlords. They alone have been benefited by the tyranny which has cost the British taxpayer so dearly. Perhaps even they would admit that if the Act of Union had not been passed, if the Parliament of Ireland had been per mitted to continue its work in that country. if the gentry and aristocracy had kept their fine residences in their own land and spent in Dublin during the sessions of the national legislature the millions they annually expend in London while Parliament is sitting, enough capital would have remained in Ireland to prevent its manufac tures from wholly dying out. With domestic industries to give the people employment, money thus kept in circulation would have steadily improved the general state of agriculture and commerce. Land values, instead of being artificially maintained while famine ravaged the country and population disappeared by millions, would have had solidity and permanency. Now land courts are destroying them in a vain effort to bring the relations of legal proprietors and working occupiers within reason.

Under home rule the revenue applied for eighty years and more to constabulary and military would have been applied to recovery of waste lands, to general and necessary drainage, to sanitation, to deepening rivers and sea harbors, to building piers for fishing havens, to loans for semi-public improve ments on the lines long approved by British policy, to education and the moral and social improvement of the people. How different would be the Ireland of to-day had this been its history!

But it is not too late. The effects of aller government are too apparent for argument Mr. CHAMRERLAIN, with a recklessness equalled only by that of Mr. Goschen, has secred that in Ulster, the province assumed to be comparatively loyal to alien rule. "there is yearly taken up an increasing quantity of land for cultivation." Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN alleged that this statement was made after the examination of statistics What statistics had be examined? For here are the figures representing land in cultiva-

tion in Ulst	er for ten y	ears:
	Acres.	Acres.
1877	1,824,468	18821,743,620
1878	1, 812,585	1893
1879	1,783,436	1884
1880	1,744,245	1885
1881	1.779.275	1888 1.707 641

The figures for decades since 1841, when the first Government statistics were collected, show a corresponding decline. In five years the actual loss of the Ulster farmers appears, from market prices, to be about \$4,200,000. The Land Court is evidently in possession of more trustworthy information than Mr. CHAMBERLAIN; for the following table shows that the compulsory reductions of rent enforced upon Ulster landlords reach, except for the province of Connaught, the highest average in Ireland:

1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, Apresso Ulster........13.8 12.7 14.6 12.5 8.3 12.4 Munster.......15.24 14.84 13.80 11.48 2.4 11.5 Leinster11.3 12.4 18.3 12.14 8.35 Connaught......14.83 15.84 15.25 11.9 5.68 12.70 Average.....13.79 13.94 14.24 12.0 4.93 11.78

With rents thus forced down, with the military force reduced within limits such as exist in other portions of the United Kingdom, with a constabulary diminished to numbers proportionate to the actual needs of law and order, with the magistracy dismissed and excessive judicial expenses lopped off, Ireland under home rule would start out with a large revenue for legitimate public purposes. The British taxpayer would be the first to feel the lightening of the burden, and the effacement of political tyranny in Ireland would be followed by actual benefits to all the people of the realm.

It will not be possible for jugglers and triflers like Mr. CHAMBERLAIN indefinitely to postpone the manifestation of this truth in England; and once the English taxpayer is made to feel the oppression of Ireland in his own pocket, the term of Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN'S political career will be reached.

Religion and Education.

Until within recent years the opposition to the divorce of religion from education in the public schools was confined to the Roman Catholics more especially. Protestants, it is true, fought earnestly for the reading of the Bible, but they did not contend for more than what amounted to a recognition of an overruling Providence, while the Roman Catholics, for their part, objected to the reading of the Scriptures without note and comment, according to the Protestant demand, on the ground that the authoritative interpretation of the Bible is absolutely requisite for their children. The Roman Catholics, too, have always looked upon ed ucation which is not expressly founded on religion as worse than no education at all, since, in their opinion, it trains the head at the expense of the heart and tends to the production of moral monstrosities.

At present this Catholic sentiment respect ing the secularization of public education is shared by a large number of Protestants, President SEELYE of Amherst College and the late Dr. Hongs of Princeton College having expressed views on the question in close second with those common among Catholies Other Protestant theologians of distinction have been equally emphatic in denouncing

gaged the most serious attention of many Protestant bodies, and a summary of their action is presented in a report made last Synod of New York. This committee was appointed in 1885 to consider a resolution urging "the incorporation with the course of State and national instruction of the following religious truths as a groundwork of national morality:"

"1. The existence of a personal Gon.
"3. The responsibility of every human soul to Gon.
"3. The deathlessness of the human soul as made the image of Gon, after the power of an endiess life. "4. The reality of a future spiritual state beyond the grave, in which every soul shall give account of itself before Gos, and shall reap that which it has sown."

This demand for the introduction of religious teaching, it will be seen, goes about as far as it could go without asking for the turning of the public schools into religious schools pure and simple. The report of the committee unanimously recommended in these general terms "the inculcation of such principles of dependence upon GoD and obligation to Him as are essential to sound learning, safe character, and wholesome citizenship;" but a minority declined "to insist upon distinctive and extended religious instruction."

In 1882 the evangelical ministers of Boston appointed a committee to consider the same subject, and in 1886 the Presbyterian Synod of Illinois adopted resolutions declaring that the teaching of agnosticism or atheism in our public schools, directly or indirectly, is as truly the teaching of a creed as the teaching of Deism or Christianity," and that the "studious ignoring of the Christian religion in the text books of our public schools and the practical agnosticism of the same, is untrue to the origin of our school system and inconsistent with its history," and dangerous to the morals as well as the faith of our children, and ought no longer to be tolerated by the people of our States." This is almost identically the Roman Catholic position, so far as we understand it. The objection on both sides is that the schools do more than omit religious teaching—that they teach positive irreligion. But, as this report says, the problem of in-

troducing the requisite religious instruction is exceedingly difficult of solution, for not only are the differences between Catholics and Protestants in the way, but also the differences between the various Protestant communions. Meantime, too, there is a large and increasing part of the public who do not want to have their children instructed in even the fundamental articles of religion common to Catholics and Protestants, and who would rather prefer that, as in the Paris public schools, even the very name of God should be excluded.

In a country like this, where there is no State Church, and where not even Christianity is recognized as a State religion, it seems to be impossible to logically and justly enforce any sort of religious teaching in schools supported by general taxation. If, therefore, the different churches regard such teaching as an imperative necessity, apparently the only course for them to take is to set up schools of their own. But then would come up among Protestants also the question which has been raised by the Catholice, as to whether the State can rightly compel people to contribute to the support of schools of whose instruction they disapprove; and the permanence of the whole public school system would be endangered. It is a problem of tremendous difficulty, and the more it is discussed the greater its

The Dantists and Danteists of Chicago. We have more than once mentioned with respectful consideration the great DANTE Club movement now going on in Chicago. That hundreds or more of the beautiful women and strong men of that ambitious and active set-

difficulty appears.

tiement should even temporarily estrange themselves from their contemporary world of pork and dressed beef to walk the picturesque streets of the Florence of the thirsed thing. But in the interest of knowl edge we brought forward the fact that some of the DANTE scholars of Chicago use but one syllable to pronounce him, while others use two.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chi cago Mail, "the organ of the DANTE clubs of Chicago," calls our attention to the interesting fact that at a recent meeting of one of those clubs twenty-two out of the forty-three ladies present voted in favor of the dissyllable pronunciation of the name DANTE, and "it was formally adopted as the official pronunciation of the club." This is atisfactory as far as it goes, though the dissyllabists are seen to be in a bare majority, and those in favor of the monosyllabic pronunciation may rally at some future meeting and settle the question the other way. Moreover, though the fact is carefully concealed by "the organ of the DANTE clubs," neither the monosyllabists nor the dissyllabists are agreed among themselves as to the proper pronunciation of the name of the poet whom they delight to honor. The majority of the monosyllabists say "DANT," influential faction give the word a broad sound, and say "DAUNT," making it rhyme with vaunt. A still smaller but vigorous party contend that the name rhymes with paint. Of the dissyllabists the majority, as we are informed, prefer to pronounce the word as if it were spelled "DAINTY." The more cultured dissyllablats, however, say 'DAINTE." with a strong accent on the ultimate syllable. The pronunciation "DARN-TAY" has only here and there a supporter.

It will be seen that until the monosyllabists unite upon a monosyllable pronunciation and the dissyllabists upon a dissyllabic, no concordat between them will be possible, and the hoped-for day of a compromise pro nunciation must be long postponed. At the same time the contest is one which cannot but sharpen the faculties and broaden the cultivation of Chicago's literary coteries. Students of DANTE all over the world are interested in the discussions conducted by the Chicago DANTE or DANT clubs. Coming to the study of the great Florentine without any of those prepossessions or that narrow pride of scholarship which might be produced by a knowledge of Italian and Latin and Provençal, the Chicago Dantephiles are able to throw considerable light upon themselves, if not upon the obscure passages in the works of their favorite poet.

As an evidence of the advanced state of Dantesque studies in the Garden City of Illinois, we are able to present the following brief but able replies given by some of Chicago's leading literary lights in answer to the following interrogatories:

*1. How do you pronounce Davis?

*2. How do you pronounce Attention?

*3. What is Dawin's treatise De Vuigari Eloquio?

*4. What is nguage or languages did Dawin write in?

*5. Do you prafer the Vica Nuoes to the Consis?

r object in making these inquiries is to accertain re is a consumes of spinion in regard to these enough the most distinguished Chicago literates." plies were received from the Hon. Au-

the divorce of religion from the education of the public schools as dangerous to the best interests of scolety and a fruitful source of infidelity and materialism.

The subject has also of recent years en-

SEVELE, 1. Dant. 2. Alighers. S. "On Slang." Latin. 5. Use neither.

1. Darnt. 2. Allegory. 2. "On Vulgarity. 4. Old French. 5. Nrs. Ayar's.

Nixon. 1. Dan-te. 2. Allegory. 2. "On Professing." 4. Etruscan. 2. Prefer anti-bilious pills.

2. Browns. 1. Danty. 2. Allert. 2. "On Vulgarity." 4. English. 5. Yea. yes.

Brown. 1. Daunt. 2. Aligheros. 2. "I don't read French." 4. Italian 7 5. Whistey.

From these replies of specimen Chicago literary men and DANTE or DANT scholars, it is evident that the synthetical stage of Florentine culture in Chicago has not yet arrived. The analytical stage is, however, promising and progressive. Especially do we admire the independence and originality displayed by the Chicago DANTE or DANT students. But the vexed question of the proper pronunciation of the poet's name will probably have to be settled by the Illinois Legislature unless it can be made a distinct municipal issue in the fall elections.

The Postal Telegraph Scheme.

If any one wants confirmation of what we have explained to be the meaning of the terms post office and post road in the Federal Constitution, he will find it in the legislation of the First and Second Congresses that sat after the Constitution was adopted. The organic laws that were enacted to put the Government in operation were framed by men, many of whom had participated in the making and adoption of the Constitution; and those laws are most important evidence of the range of the powers granted to the general Government, as those powers were interpreted and applied by the generation that established them. It seems that the First Congress assumed the control and management of the Post Office system just as it descended from the preceding Government, the Continental Congress. This was done by passing a short act, which was approved Sept. 20, 1789, and which was designed as a temporary measure, in order to take up and carry on the existing Post Office system until a more complete system could be framed. This temporary and provisional measure made the Postmaster-General subject to the direction of the President of the United States in performing the duties of his office and in "forming contracts for the transmission of the mail." It was continued by act of Aug. 4, 1790, to the end of the next session, and was again continued March 3 1791, to the end of the then next session. By the last act provision was made for conveying the letters of certain officers of the Treasury free of postage; and a new mail route or post road was established from Albany in the State of New York to Bennington in Vermont.

The act which established the first permanent system, passed May 8, 1794, was entitled "An act to establish the Post Office and Post Roads within the United States." It made a very great number of routes, some old and some new, post roads, and a complete system for carrying the mails, which were declared to be for letters, newspapers and packages, postage on them being provided for at certain rates. The act also contained provision for opening the mails and delivering their contents, and for making up other mails.

Such was the origin of the Post Office ave tem of the United States; and any one who can find in the Constitution authority for annexing a telegraph to the Post Office, either competing with existing telegraph companies, or monopolizing the business of telegraphing, must have a strong stomach for latitudinarian construction. He must take words which describe a limited and special instrumentality that constitutes the whole of the granted power, and must stretch them so as to make them comprehend instrumentalities which did not exist when the power was granted, and which the words cannot be made to describe.

What Shall the Social 20 Play?

From the mouths of children there often come questions which set in motion the most profound speculations and the answer t which will lay bare the bottom theories and all the accumulated learning in respect of the subjects under discussion. Of this nature is the following epistle to THE SUN: "Will you please advise us in regard to the selection of

a play for an entertainment by our new dramatic or-ganization, the 'Social 201' We want something very ridiculous. Would you advise us to choose 'Over the Garden Wall, or such a play as 'A Parlor Match'! Let us first consider "Over the Garden Wall" and "The Parlor Match," and then the question may arise whether the Social 20

had not better produce something else. Both these pieces, we believe, are of the type of the rip-roaring, rollicking farce which has come into vogue lately, full of burlesque, exaggeration, and absurdity, and with only sufficient plot to uphold the framework of hilarious horse play. In the eyes of fastidious critics they might be called inane, contemptible, vulgar, and assigned to the lowest shelf in the theatrical library, fit only for frivolous and empty-headed audiences, and for players not of sufficient cultivation or dramatic instinct to make them worthy of acknowledgmaking it rhyme with pant. A smaller but ment by the profession. The Social 20, who are anxious apparently to produce something ridiculous, by which we suppose they mean something amusing, might naturally infer that "Over the Garden Wall" or "The Parlor Match" was not only well suited to that purpose, but peculiarly adapted to the untried and unpractised ability of the ladies and gentlemen whom they propose for artists.

But if they think that they could make a better impression with such pieces than with a light comedy they are certainly mistaken. Comedy affords opportunity for acting of the very highest kind, such as probably the Social 20 think is too far beyond their ability to attempt. Yet they can rest assured that they would be twice as successful in pleasing their friends, even if the latter are inclined to roaring farce, by ambling through the agreeable lines of such a charming play as "A Morning Call than if they attempted to wrestle with "Over the Garden Wall" or "The Parlor Match."

By the accepted canons of criticism the farce may be far below the comedy, but amateurs would find it ten times more difficult to handle with even the suggestion of success. To make it even barely good enough for endurance takes a deal more acting than to give the more intellectual work with equal effect. Our friends are all at liberty to despise the farce if they are of that way of thinking, but they can't play it. It may be a long way off from the true road to dramatic glory, but it is very far beyond the starting point. Deineators of the legitimate probably look upon it as a sort of a stage gue-It's a Whyo in their eyes, but it would be a disastrous pitfall for the inexperienced. The fact is that to represent the pronounced fun of the farce in a manner at all acceptable, and leaving out the requirement that the acting shall be funny, requires vastly more assurance, practice,

comedy in a way to give offence to nebody and to leave the impression that, taking everything into consideration, it was

done not so badly after all. We are inclined to think, therefore, that it' they want a performance that shall be veritably ridiculous, the Social 20 cannot do better than attempt one of the farces; but, if their ambition is to lay the foundations for a dramatic reputation, they had better begin with a light comedy.

Hale's Harangue.

Senator EUGENE HALE, who is best known as the son-in-law of that once vigorous old hustler, Zach Chandler, has made in the Senate a speech which it took him some time to deliver, and may possibly have taken him some time to compose. Mr. Halk offered a resolution about a month ago for the appointment of a select committee to examine into the present condition of the civil service. This resolution came up on Wednesday, and then Mr. HALE unloaded a speech upon the patient Senate. It is a speech which, however Republican its intentions, would make a pretty good Democratic campaign document.

It shows that Mr. CLEVELAND has given up his original Mugwump ideas and become Democrat of the old-fashioned kind with the rest of us.

It shows that the civil service has become as it should become under a Democratic Administration, pretty reasonably thoroughly Democratic.

It shows, to quote Mr. HALE's own words, that President CLEVELAND "has come into closer accord with his own party." This is meant to be an indictment, but is a certificate of merit. Does Mr. HALE think that the Democratic party is weaker because the President has come into line with it?

One thing Mr. HALE ought to apologize for, and did, after a short colloquy with Mr. VEST, substantially deny any personal knowledge or responsibility for, and that is his false and unjust description of Col. FEL-Lows. Still, we can pardon a good deal of that sort of thing on the part of Republicans. The President's letter in commendation of the Democratic candidate for District Attorney in this town was so strong in the spirit of Democratic unity that the Republicans are

not to be blamed for getting irritated at it. Mr. HALE's prediction of fraud and intimidation in the South will receive from beings of the FORAKER and BOUTELLE type a praise equal to the disgust which it must excite among reasonable men. Mr. Halle's father-in-law knew more about fraud and intimidation at Southern elections than anybody else, and he knew that they were only practised for Republican benefit. Since the Democratic majority resumed its natural place there has been little fraud or intimidation in the Southern elections. By inquiry in Rhode Island, in Massachusetts, and even in Maine, Mr. HALE might acquire a stock of information about fraud and intimidation which would be genuine, but not to the credit of Republicans.

On the whole, Mr. HALE's great effort must be called pretty small potatoes. The part of his speech which is disingenuous or false need not be considered by fair-minded men. The part which is essentially true, that is to say, his charge that Mr. CLEVE-LAND has been getting into harmony with the Democratic party, is a charge which the Democrats will admit to be a true bill, and they are glad of it.

The St. Louis School Board has at last proceeded to abolish German in the public schools. That doesn't mean, though, that that city will drink any less beer. The Americanization of St. Louis is a distinct movement for the promotion of beer drinking, for beer, not whiskey, is now the national drink.

Some white men who were steaming up the Itimbiri River, one of the northern tributaries of the Congo, made a very unpleasant liscovery a while ago. They found that the banks of the river had just been ravaged by armed negroes who had been sent by Arabe from the north on a slave hunt. Heretofore it has been the Arabs from Zanzibar who have brought sorrow to the Congo tribes. but this time it is the Arabs from Khartoum whom GORDON nearly drove out of business, but who have now resumed their raids. This invasion the flank that the Congo State authorities had not expected. The State is now confronted by unfriendly Arabs both in its eastern territor; and on its northern frontier.

M. DE LESSEPS is a confident old gentleman. He now says that the Panama trench will be available for the passage of vessels in 1890 on account of the immense metallic locks which are to be built. If M. DR LESSEPS wants his ditch to be finished by 1890 he should get M. KEELY of Philadelphia to construct a series of immense etheric vapor locks.

We have no definite information about the attempts to stir up "the pacific mind" of the Czar, but the latest news from Kentucky indicates that the HATFIELDS and the McCove are going to fight for the balance of power to bitter end, and are loaded for b'ar. The peace of Europe may be preserved a little onger, but while there is a Winchester to pop the McCoys and the HATFIELDS will keep on popping at one another.

Capt. Couch, the irrepressible Oklahoma poomer, denies that there is a secret organization for the purpose of making foreible entry upon that coveted land. Still, if Couch could e made tide waiter at the Jones Riverfalsely so called-Alaska, the country would have more confidence in his denials. While he is in Kansas, his tendency to rush into Oklahoma will be as hard to restrain as the propensity of a Mugwump to have the foot-in-themouth disease.

Everybody will be glad to know that the respect of John Swinton's recovery is now onsidered excellent. This man of many experiences, accomplishments, and philanthropies, who has rendered so great and unselfish services to the public and won a name so oble, should not be taken from us in the prime of his powers, however worthy from a life of abor to have emeritus written after his name

The Aluminum Trust is the latest thing in trusts. It is understood, however, that the Civil ervice Reformers will shortly meet to organize a Cheek Trust.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEMOCRACY.

The Satisfaction with which Senator Hale's och is Megarded by Democratic Journals. From the Utica Observer. Senator Hale went on to prove that instead of being a Dorman B. Eaten kind of a man the President is in reality another Andrew Jackson in his managemen

of the civil service. We certainly had no reason to expect so genuine a tribute to Grover Cleveland's Democracy from a member of James G. Blaine's polit cal family If there be in the Democratic party any lingering trace of discontent with President Cleveland's policy regard-ing the offices a few speeches like that of Hale's will wipe

The Lover that Moves Everything. From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.
In these days neither cities nor individuals

oan set their light under a bushel and still succeed in business. Advertising is the every-day lever to move the wheels of trade, and the newspapers are the most

powerful mediums of advertisers. The Maiden's Reness. They were looking at the moon, "Why do you admire the new moon, Miss Smith," he

AN AUXILIARY WATY.

The Methods Proposed Respectively by M. Merriman and Mr. Whitthorns. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. The various sugrestions made by Secretary Whitney and others for creating a naval reserve from the merchant, fishing, and yachting services have at length taken definite shape in two leading

measures, each possessing claims to considera-

Mr. Merriman's bill provides for the enrollment of steam vessels for possible use by the Government, after receiving any alterations or additions that a Board, consisting of three naval officers, one shipowner, and one ship-builder, shall prescribe. The annual subsidy to be paid to such vessels is \$15 per ton of actual displacement at trial for all those steaming eighteen knots during four consecu tive hours, \$12 for seventeen knots, \$10 for sixteen knots, \$7.50 for fifteen knots, \$5 for less than fifteen knots, this last class being of prospective use, to such number as the President may indicate, as transports or for other purposes than as cruisers. The vessels are to be inspected annually prior to the payment of each year's subsidy. Whenever an auxiliary vessel is used by the Government the compensation is to be determined by a Board presided over by the Secretary of the Navy, and including at least one civilian shipbuilder and one shipowner not interested in the vessel.

Mr. Whithorno's bill, on the same subject, provides in its first three sections that annual compensation, based on tonnage and steam power, shall be paid to American steam vessels capable of mounting not less than two modern rifle guns. They must be pronounced suitable for service by a Naval Board, or else originally constructed according to Navy Denagtment requirements; and the United States is to bear all the expense of fitting them to carry the gines and equipments. Section 3 reads as follows:

That the amount of compensation to be paid for the less than fifteen knots, this last class being of

all the expense of fitting them to carry the guns and equipments. Section 3 reads as follows:

That the amount of compensation to be paid for the prospective use of such auxiliary cruisers shall be 30 cents per ten for run of 1,000 miles, or an equivalent compensation in a payment per ten gross requires temperature in the compensation to the compensation in a payment per sun or an equivalent compensation in a payment per ten gross requires temperature of corresponding class in foreign commerce.

The two succeeding sections provide that whenever such vessels, which are to be entered on the Naval Register as auxiliary cruisers of the first or second class, as the case may be, are taken for use by the Government, they shall receive a monthly compensation fixed by a commission, upon which the Government and the owners are to agree; and this compensation shall not be for a period of less than three months. When steam yachts are encolled they may fly an ensign to be fixed by the Navy Department, and then be excempt from licenses, see letters, clearance papers, and harbor and other dues.

Mr. Whitthorne's bill further prescribes that a naval reserve of officers and men shall be drilled and instructed by any officers at such times and places as may be convenient. The most noticeable feature of this section is the leaving to the President entire authority to fix the terms, regulations, rank, pay, and even number of such officers and men enrolled in the naval reserves. It is further provided that the President may order the instruction of such persons at any educational establishment of the United States, at such time and under such terms as may be even "may disband or discontinue the services of any member or members of the naval reserves whenever it seems to him expedient to do so." The bill for a like purpose which was submitted by Mr. Whitthorne's present bill also seems rather less definite in the matter of securing auxiliary vessels than the bill of Mr. Merriman's bill for paying 35 a ton year after year to compens

vision in Mr. Merriman's bill for paying \$5 a ton year after year to comparatively slow vessels on the chance of some time using them as transports in a foreign war, will lead to criticism. Some Congressmen may argue that, even if exposed to war with a foreign country, we should not be conveying armies by transports, and that there would always be vessels obtainable for such purposes on a liberal compensation without in the mean time paying an indefinite amount of subsidies in time of peace. But the answer will be that one great object is to furnish encouragement for the restoration of American shipping, while giving in return advantages to the Government. Besides, on general principles, it is wise to definitely express in any bill of this character, as far as possible, exactly what is proposed to be done, conveying no unusual powers, and making clear the purposes contemplated.

COL FELLOWS IN PRISON.

Twenty-Sve Tears Ago He Played "Bex" in a Prison Performance.

Marcus Witmark, a Ninth avenue music publisher, showed to a Sun reporter a few days ago an album of autogrobs which, as a quaint and complete array of army celebrities, is one of the most unique volumes extant. The record. date of birth, death, age, &c., together with the signatures of Gens. Grant, Lee. Hancock, Longstreet, Beal. Hooker. McClellan, Jackson, and others, were in the little book. The volume a prisoner with Col. J. R. Fellows, the District Attorney, in the Government prison at Johnson's Island, Ohio, near Sandusky, by Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, wife of the late proprietor of the Heraid, who, during the war, frequently visited the hospitals and prisons of the captured and wounded and ministered to their wants. Since that time Mr. Witmark has persevered in his task of collecting autographs of army officials.

With the signature of Col. Fellows is the following memorandum:

Among the recent arrivals from Fort Hadson, La.

Among the recent arrivals from Fort Hadson, La.

were den. Heal and Capt. Fellows. The city of Mobile
te-day presented to the Government prison at this place.

1,000 baies of cotton, valued at \$1,20,000, and recommended the appointment of these two efficers to dispose
of the same for the needs of the incarcerated; upon
which Merrs Beal and Fellows were a roled and commissioned to negotiate for the sale thereof.

which Meerrs Beal and Fellows were a aroled and commissioned to negotiate for the sale therest.

"In a short time" said Mr. Witmark. "these
gentlemen returned with a large cargo of blansets, clothing, and provisions, having specifily
and commendably performed a task which, at
that time, was a vast undertaking.

"On one occasion Col. Fellows originated
and managed a series of dramatic entertainments among the 'talent' within the walls,
and suggested that the proceeds of these entertainments among the 'talent' within the walls,
and suggested that the proceeds of these entertainments be donated for the benefit of the
aged and invalid inmates. A Lieut Peeler was
commissioned to write an original sketch, in
which those glitted with theatric ability should
voluntee; their services. The Lieutenant
wrote a historic melodrama in five acts, entitied 'The Battle of Gettysburg,' with a cast
tend 'The Battle of Gettysburg,' with a cast
embracing a dozen and a half of our 'leading'
men, the whole to wind up with the old-time
farce of 'Box and Cox,' in which Col. Fellows
should enact Box. The event was a tremendous success and actted a handsome fund for
the cause. The entertainments were thereafter regularly given and were very successful."

The Battle Fings and the States. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Among

the first to propose any delivery of the battle flags to their captors was Gen. Washburn, the Adjutant-Gen their capters of the control of the

in his report for that year:
"Believing that the State was the best entitled to
these evidences of the daring of her sons, and would best
preserve them is such way as to be seen by their galant captors and those who shall hereafter represent them in life, while if displayed at the War Department they would remain a constant source of mertideation and grist to the representatives of these States which so foolishly submitted under them to the arbitrament of the award.

the sword."

Later Gen. Washburn renewed his recommendation (ruly 1805), but the Secretary of War did not deem himself authorized to do it, though he stated are use his intention to ask Congress to ensot a law to nathorize the delivery of all such flags to the authorities of the Sie Later In that correspondence is a letter from Mr. G. Dana, Amstant Secretary of War, writton by direction of Mr. Stanton, saying that the Secretary of War will recommend the delivery of the flags.

PORT S. WILSON.

Sunlight in Newburgh

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Pulitzer may talk of his circulation all he pleases, but I sell papers on the street here, and I know something about It I take 35 flors and 18 Worlds. Tenight I have II Worlds left and not a single flow. I shall cut down my order on Worlds and take more Stra. He must more en People will not buy a paper that lies contantly—so they tell ms. Last bunday I saw at least 150 Worlds destroyed by throwing in the river.

A Nawason.

Against the Saturday Half Hellday.

The master carpenters of Brooklyn have adopted this resolution:

Whereas. The law knewn as the Saturday Half Holiday law having failed of being a benefit and having proved of great annoyance and greater inconvenience and an unnecessary watte of time, thereby curtailing productive activity and increasing commercial expenses with out adequate return; therefore be it.

Resolved. By the Master Carpenters' Association of Rocekiye, that the interests of society, the property of the country, and the good of the people alike demand the raped of so much of the law as relaise to making liaturday a half heliday after 12 o'clocklat noon.

Suspicions Sympton From Tourn Topics.

Wife—Is my husband very sick?
Doctor—Oh. no. I have prescribed bless
tods every fifteen minutes a little sherry as
very half hour, and, by the way, put a live
room, and a cat if you have one; then he'll b

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The week has not been very gay, there having been no private balls. The second As-sembly at Delmonico's had but few distinguishing features, but it was a refined and elegant entertainment, as the ladies' balls have always been, though after the first novely is passed, when the belles have gone the rounds of their ball dresses, and, like the elergymen with their permons, must begin the series over again, Delmonico dances, to the looker-on, become somewhat monotonous. But few strangers of distinction were present. Miss Goddard of Providence, Miss Mabel Wright, Miss Belle Wilson, Miss Eva Merris, and Miss Livingston were, as usual, among the prominent belies. The rooms were not crowded, and the abundant space for dancing, with the playing of the Hungarian pand, which always imparts a certain animatic whether it keeps strictly to time and tune or

not, made the cotifion very lively.

The deaths in large family connections which occurred during December have sadly interfered with metropolitan gayeties this winter. The Misses Langdon, who reappeared after so long an absence and expected to enjoy the earlier bails of the season before sailing again for foreign shores, have been kept at home by mourning for their cousin, young March, who died in Paris, and was laid to rest in the family burying place at Hyde Park on Thursday last The large connections of the Astor, Fish, and Kean families have also been cut off from par-ticipation in social gayeties. Mrs. William Astor salis again for Europe this week, and her

house will thus be closed for another year.

There was a gathering of the clergy at the marriage of Miss Mary L. Hoffman on Wedneedey, no less than five elergymen, including the bridegroom, who played the most com-spicuous part, taking part in the ceremonial At the reception which followed at the resi-dence of Dean Hoffman, the number of reverends and right reverends was still greater, but the occasion was none the less lively on that account, for clergymen are proverbis having greater capacity for enjoyment than men of less serious calling.

The marriage of Miss Katharine Winthree and Mr. Hamilton Fish Kean had the unusual distinction of being called a blue wedding This was only on account of the cerulean hue of the bridesmalds' gowns and veils, however, and not from any depression of spirits among the bridal party. On the contrary, the reception was very fully attended and was excep-tionally gay and pleasant. The bride looked younger, fresher, and prettier than ever be-fore in her bridal lace and satin, and her happy glance at her mother as she walked down the siele was remarked by many in the congregation.

The most noticeable reception of the winter

was given restorday afternoon by Mrs. Cornehus Vanderbilt, in her superb residence at Pifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue. It would fill less space to name those who were not than those who were there, as a larger society gathering is seldom seen, and in spite of the spaciousness of rooms and halfs, at one time the crowd was almost uncomfortable. The centre of attraction was the child planist, Josef Hofmann, who, assisted by the violinist, Nettie Carpenter, and Miss Lehmann of the German opera,divided attention with the art displayed in fine proportions and picturesque arrangements of the rooms, as well as in their exquisite and elaborate ornamentation. Paintings, statuary. and brie-à-brae, which a week's study would hardly have made familiar, were on view at every turn, and as people turned away from the door the general verdict was that few palaces in Europe were better worth visiting As often happens when balls and dances are

few and far between the audiences at the Metropolitan have been exceptionally good of ate. On Wednesday night there was a brilliant assemblage of youth and beauty, and the spectacle offered by the boxes was almost as striking as the effect of light, scenery, and chorus on the stage. The tumult and gitter of "Ferdinand Cortex," its equipment of chargers, soldiery, and dramatic situations, with the pleasing variety of the ballet, and especially the little dance with the bells, make it parties larly felicitous for a representative society audience, such as is usually to be found in the boxes. On Wednesday there were more young men than usual, and visiting between the acts was extremely lively.

Several engacements have been announ during the last week, among them that of Miss Annie Hunter, daughter of Mr. John Hunter and niece of Miss Adèle Hunter, who perished with Mr. and Mrs. Garner in the Mo-hawk, to Mr. Augustas Ellis, son of Mr. John T. Ellis of Barton on the Sound.

The mention of Commodore Garner and his wife, whose tragical death awai interest and sympathy when it occurred, ab ten or eleven years ago, recalls a rumor from the south of France that one of their two young daughters, who have been brought up abroad by their sunt, Mrs. Lawrance, is to marry an English nobleman of ancient lineage, the only cause for delay being the question of settle-ments and the large sums required to recruit the gentlemen's impoverished fortunes.

The engagement of Miss Cornelia Van Auken and Mr. Lindley Hoffman Chapin is also announced. They are to be married, it is said, by Archbishop Corrigan on St. Valentise's Day. which is also Shrove Tuesday this year. Mr. E. D. Morgan's engagement to Miss Lin-

Moran, was scarcely a surprise to those who saw them together at Tuxedo between Christmas and New Year's. Very pleasant things are said of the young lady among those who know her well, and of her winning, unaffected man-ners. Mrs. Moran was Miss Cornell, daughter of the well-known from merchant of that name. With the turn of the year, and while old winter reigns supreme and exercises his florocat rule, preparations begin for spring and summer pleasures. The display of delicate di aphanous fabries in the shop windows, which are intended to do battle with hot waves and a scorehing sun, sends a shiver through fur-es veloped damsels as they pass; but the sporting world reads with avidity the announces of stakes and entries for the early spring races Mr. John D. Cheever, President of the Books-way Steeplechase Association, furnishes full particulars of the next Cedarhurst meeting. which is to open on the 30th of May.

On Thursday last Mr. John Hunter, the new President of the American Jockey Club: Mr William A. Duer, Mr. Lovecraft, Treasurer of the club. and Commodore McVicker, Chairma of the House Committee, visited the club house at Jerome Park, and after lunch in-spected the stables, which are to be im-proved and enlarged, special accommodation being ordered for Mr. Beimont's horses. The club house is also to be painted within and without, and refurnished in preparation for the coming year's business. It is said by those who ought to know that when the improve-ments are completed members of the club and others will be invited to an entertainment at

the club house by the management. It rarely happens that a society girl with ex-ceptional advantages of person, manner, and accomplishments should make her mark in the field of literature before she reaches has 25th birthday. And yet this is the case with Miss Amélie Rives of Virginia, whose lates production as published in Harper's Magazine for January places her at once in the front rank of American story tellers. It is difficult to be lieve that it is the work of the delice haired beauty who was the belle of Newport

only a few years since. It is unnecessary to say that Washington is gray. Washington is about the gayest place in the Union just at present and will continue to be so for several weeks to come. The ball of the season, it is said, will be given on Tuesday next by Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, to introduce their daughter, who is an exceptionally pretty next by Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Letter, to introduce their daughter, who is an exceptionally pretty and attractive girl. Mr. Letter was the Wansmaker of Chicago, and is said to possess enormous wealth. Mrs. Letter is a sister of Mr. Benjamin F. Carver of this city, a well-known Wall street operator not many years ago. They occupy Mr. Bisine's specious mansion is Washington; and although they are only recent residents, invitations to their ball have been greatly in request.